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NUMBER 1033.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

To the Public.

BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the subscriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be exposed to sale, for cash, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 11th day of October next if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpose of discharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the said William O. Winston, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

Second FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Edward Hyde,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against EDWARD HYDE, merchant, of the town of Fredericksburg, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 21st inst. and on Saturday the 16th day of October next, at the commissioners' office held in the Old Treasury Office, near the Falling Garden in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting, to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 3d, 1802.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Isaac McPherson,

A BANKRUPT.

THE Creditors of the said bankrupt are hereby notified, that the commissioners will meet on Saturday the 11th day of September, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of certifying to the judge of the district of Virginia, that the said Isaac McPherson hath made a full discovery of his estate and effects & in all things conformed himself to the directions of the act of Congress made and now in force concerning bankrupts, when and where any of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be heard against the commissioners certifying the same.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, September 1st, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (ams)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

A STATUTE

For the wholesome Government of the COLLEGE.

BE *it Ordained*, by the visitors and governors of the College of William and Mary, That in all cases in which the president and masters or professors shall have reasonable cause to believe any student or students to have been concerned in duelling, gaming, riot, drunkenness, profane swearing, or any other act in violation of any statute, rule, or regulation of the college, or any breach of decorum, the president and masters or professors, shall call on the students to declare, individually, whether they can give any information respecting the offence of which any student or students may be accused. And in case the president and masters or professors, upon the best proof that can be had, shall be satisfied that any of the offences above enumerated has been committed by any student or students, they shall proceed to censure, suspend, or expel such student or students in their discretion. Provided however, that if any student shall be unwilling to give evidence, so far as his own personal knowledge may extend respecting any particular offence, then such student shall be required to sign a solemn declaration of his own innocence touching said offence; and if he refuse when called upon either to give evidence or to declare his own innocence, that he shall be considered as guilty of contumacy, and if he continue contumacious for five successive days, he shall be forever expelled this college.

Knowingly and wilfully aiding, assisting, counselling, advising, or provoking any other student to the commission of any of the offences above mentioned; or combining, confederating or agreeing with any person to conceal or prevent the discovery of the said offences, or either of them, is hereby declared an offence punishable in the manner herein before set forth.

Every person under the age of twenty-one years, who shall matriculate or sign this statute as herein after directed, shall be considered as a student, and amenable to the statutes, laws and regulations of the college, until the end of the term, notwithstanding any attempt whatever to withdraw his name from the matriculation book, or signature to this statute, or himself from the cognizance of the college, without the assent or desire of his parent or guardian in writing. And such attempt shall be considered as misconduct within this statute, and punishable as other offences within the same. And where an offence shall be supposed to have been committed by any student whatever, he shall not be allowed to withdraw his name as a student until his innocence has been established on an enquiry into the said offence and his conduct shall be subject to examination and censure notwithstanding he may attempt to withdraw his name or may remove himself.

Information of every expulsion which may take place shall be by the president communicated to all other public seminaries in the United States. Every sentence of expulsion which may take place shall be immediately published in the public prints. The parent or guardian of every student, who may be censured, suspended, or expelled, shall also be notified of the same, and a copy of the proceedings in each case, shall be transmitted to such guardian or parent.

Resorting to taverns shall be considered as a violation of the rules and regulations of the college, and in an especial manner be animadverted on by the president and masters or professors.

The students shall be compelled to attend the lectures; and in no instance shall absent themselves without the consent of the professor lecturing, except in case of sickness.

Each professor shall keep a roll of the students who enter into his school, and note every failure to attend at the appointed time for lecturing. For the first and second failure to attend, the student so failing, shall be reproved or admonished, in each case. The roll shall be carefully examined once in every month, by the president; and if it shall appear that any student has absented himself three times during term time, the president shall forthwith call a meeting of the masters or professors, and the society shall cause such student to be censured, in the first instance; and it after censure, such offence be repeated, the student so offending, shall be suspended for the remainder of the course, or for a shorter time, as the society may thing expedient.

A fair transcript of this statute shall be made in the matriculation book, to which shall be subjoined the following acknowledgment: "We, the subscribers, do severally acknowledge ourselves students of the College of William and Mary; and do solemnly promise, that we will individually, in all respects, conform to the statute entitled, a statute for the wholesome government of the college; and will not, while we continue students thereof, either collectively or individually, knowingly or wilfully, commit any of the offences therein enumerated, or any violation of the rules, laws, statutes, orders or injunctions of the governors and visitors, or of the president and masters or professors of the said college;" which acknowledgment and promise shall be signed by every person applying previous to his being admitted a student therein.

It shall be the duty of the president to convene the students within the college, at least three times during each term; at which meeting this statute shall be publicly read for the purpose of giving information of the regulations herein contained.

The president and masters or professors of the college are enjoined strictly to enforce the several regulations prescribed by this statute. This statute shall be inserted immediately in the public papers; and so often, and at such periods thereafter, as the society shall think proper: Provided it be published not less than once in every year. Provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this statute shall be construed to repeal the power of the society to inflict such other punishment for offences, as might be inflicted before the passage thereof.

This statute shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Passed March 24th, 1802.

A Copy,

WILL. RUSSELL, C. C.

Note.—The LECTURES, as usual, will commence on the third Monday in October.

STRAYED or STOLEN

FROM Hanover Courthouse on Saturday night the 28th August, A DARK BAY HORSE, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, about 11 or 12 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail. He has a small star in his forehead, and carries his head rather low; his sides are rubbed with the geer; he has no other mark recollected at present. Whoever will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.

BARBRA O. THILMAN.

6th September, 1802.

"*A saving of Time is a saving of Money, for Time is even more precious than Money,*"

FRANKLIN.

MAYO's Toll-Bridge,

THE Public are respectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finished; is furnished with good, strong and substantial Hand-Rails; and will, very shortly, be supplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, so that passengers may pass it by day or by night, with the utmost safety and most unbounded confidence.

When the vast magnitude of this undertaking by a single individual; the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the community; the immense sum which it has cost; the great length of time (a period of no less than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its present state of perfection; but above all, the importance of it to those who travel North or South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the seat of government, are considered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive universal patronage and support. Exclusive of these reflections, ECONOMY itself points out this to be the CHEAPEST (and surely it is the most AGREEABLE) mode of crossing the river, for the very small difference in the expence of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, safety and expedition, which this excellent and useful Bridge affords.

SAMUEL JONES.

Richmond, Virginia, Sept. 4, 1802.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chickahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

Second FIRST NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entituled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at the commissioners office, in the old treasury near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK. Sept. 1.

By the ship Andromache, Peirce, arrived at the quarantine ground, we have received Greenock papers to the 16th of July. As nothing of moment has recently occurred in Europe, we shall content ourselves with giving a few articles from them today, and continue our extracts in future papers.

The London Gazette contains the appointment of Francis Drake, Esq. as his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of the Elector Palatine.

The election for members of parliament has commenced in various parts of England and Scotland. Mr. Fox, from all appearances will be returned member for Westminster.—Mr. Windham has lost his election at Norwich. Generals Gascoyne and Tarleton are chosen for Liverpool; and the Right Hon. Henry Dundas for Edinburgh.

Paris papers of the 3d July assert, that a convention was signed on the 4th of June, at Paris, between the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the ministers of the principal courts of Europe interested in the affairs of the indemnites.

NEW FRENCH DYNASTY.

That some plan of great national moment is at present on the tapis in France, is most certain; and the public mind is prepared for it by the favorite official paper of Buonaparte, "Le Bulletin de Paris." We give the following article extracted from it, without a comment:—

"Some writers have given the name of Usurper to the hero of ancient Germany; for my part, I think the expression usurper has been often, too often, used by authors without being defined.

"What is termed Usurpation always leaves impressed on the mind the idea of a general overthrow in politics, brought about by violent means.

"It was an usurper that caused the unfortunate Henry VI. to fall from the English throne; and that same usurper placed on his own brow a crown which had been enfanguined by a civil war. The Asiatic annals sometimes shew us an audacious slave ascending the throne of his master, whom he either butchered or immured in a perpetual prison.—Such revolutions, as vile and ignoble in their origin as atrocious in the result, bear the odious stamp of usurpation—but can a political act which, far from proving destructive to society, causes harmony to take the place of confusion and anarchy—a political act which, far from being violent, brings back the social system to ideas of moderation and of justice—be degraded by the odious name of usurpation?

"If we attach too extensive a meaning to the expression, there will not be found upon earth a solitary government, which, in its origin, was not an usurpation. Experience compels us to own, as an historical axiom, that the best framed constitutions are as mortal as the legislators who combined their parts; and the Dynasties, which boast most of their antiquity, have also their decline. Should we therefore impeach the conduct of an architect who, availing himself of an opportune occasion, should rear a new edifice on the scite and ruins of an old fabric which the hand of time had dilapidated?

"Should we call that great man an usurper, who, after recording his claims in the glorious achievements of immortality, takes the place that has been vacated by a defunct Dynasty? Is it not as honorable to be the first of one's family, as to be the last of it?

"Arminious does not descend from a line of monarchs; but the day will come when mighty potentates will, with pride, reckon him as the first of their ancestors.

"It would be indecorous to prove, that all governments draw their origin from usurpation; but it is an unpleasant truth, that nothing exists in nature which does not imply revolution in its primary cause.

"We call by the name of revolution those cadaverous which precede a political re-production. There is, however, a source of consolation flowing to poor humanity from all these images of death which surround it—the conclusion of our mortal existence is for us the principle of our immortality—an empire decays only to make room for new cities—and history then sees with astonishment the bloom of youth succeed the decripitude of old age. Thus has the Ottoman power sprung from the wreck of Constantine's crazy empire.

"It becomes here essential to observe, that the periods which seem to bear the stamp of Usurpation are these at which nations pass from a state of torpor and humiliation to the highest degree of power and glory. Let us call to our recollection these celebrated men whom glory (which is not unfrequently giddy in the sentences she pronounces) has branded with the unfavorable appellation of Usurpers, and we shall find that the greater part of them were astonishing mortals, whom nature created by intervals for the purpose of remedying some gross errors in the order of society. Compare the political circumstances which preceded them with those which their superior geniuses called forth, and you will perceive that their existence has been the most fortunate event for the people whose destiny they correct.

"Whoever had the presumption to arraign the memory of Dejoces? The Medes, his fellow-citizens, having adopted the Republican system, had been long a prey to the assassinating rage of democracy—Dejoces, who often had led them to victory, submitted to them wise and prudent laws. Rescuing them from the dangerous illusions of a Liberty which they never possessed, he boldly and honestly proclaimed himself the First King of the Medes, surrounded himself with a brilliant court, and appeared to his new subjects in the midst of all the pomp of royalty!'

"He knew how to give power and add splendor to his government? and he therefore became the founder of the greatest Empire in Asia.

"Was Hiero, that wise King, an Usurper? The people of Syracuse laid their tumultuous independence at his feet: they called him Father: when he died, all the Sicilians became orphans, and went over his tomb! Had he remained in the order of private citizens, Sicily, a prey to the convulsions of anarchy, would not have been, during thirty years of his reign, the happiest and the richest country upon the earth."

From the N. Y. Evening Poſt.

Red Jacket's Speech.—From the intereſting ſpeech of Red Jacket, [ſee ſome of the ſucceding columns in this page] it appears that the procedure of our executive in removing men from office, has not only excited diſſatisfaction and uneaſineſs at home, but has produced like effects among our Indian allies. The diſmiſſal of gen. Chapin, late ſuperintendant of the Six Nations, and the appointment of another perſon not known in their country, unaccuſtomed to their manners and unacquainted with their affairs, is ſpoken of in the language of complaint and injury, and may be productive of the moſt ſerious conſequences to our frontier, and indeed to the community at large. Theſe tribes appear to be conſiderably agitated about the murder which is ſaid to have been lately committed by one of their warriors upon a white man; and have plainly expreſſed their determination that he ſhould not be tried by the laws of this ſtate. They have however been perſuaded to deliver him up, and he is now confined in gaol; but it is evident that this meaſure on their part was taken in the expectation that the executive of the United States would interfere in their behalf and releaſe their 'brother.' Should this not be done, and we confeſs we dont very well perceive how it can, and he be left to the courſe of the law, there is every reaſon to believe that it will excite their reſentment to vengeance. How very important then is it, to have an agent among them converſant with their manners, acquainted with their feelings, and who, from reſidence and friendly offices, has acquired their eſteem and confidence? To him in their own language they would make known ſuch grievances as lay upon their minds; and from him they would receive ſuch explanations on the part of the government as would juſtify its proceedings, and prove ſatisfactory to them. But this cannot be hoped for in the caſe of a ſtranger, however well diſpoſed he may be; they will view him with ſuſpicion; they will enquire, as indeed they have done, why a man in whom they truſted, is turned out for no fault, and againſt their wiſhes, and another appointed who is "not known in their country?" Jealouſy and diſtruſt are characteriſtics of the Indian; he is unable to comprehend the ſyſteme of politics by which theſe changes are produced, and in ſearching for the motives, will be very apt to believe that they are founded in unfriendlineſs, if not in hoſtility towards him. The immenſe importance, therefore, of conſulting the inclinations of the Indians with with reſpect to ſuperintendants of their affairs, muſt be apparent; for the truth is undeniable, that upon them in a great meaſure muſt depend the diſpoſitions of the Savages towards us. Under ſuch circumſtances it is, that we ſee before us a freſh inſtance of the diligence with which our vigilant preſident exerciſes his anxious concern of placing the intereſt of his fellow citizens in the hands of honeſt men, with underſtandings ſufficient for their ſtations! At a time when the Six Nations have manifeſted their unequivocal reſolution not to ſuffer one of their 'brothers' to be tried by our laws for a crime committed within our juriſdiction upon one of our citizens; when they have appealed to the executive of the United States to arreſt the arm of juſtice, and have threatened that the conſequences of a refuſal may be ſerious; the only man to whom they have been accuſtomed to complain, whom they have hitherto found ready to liſten to them, and through whom they have received redreſs; with whom they have been long familiarzed, and who poſſeſſed their confidence, and by whoſe means the government could of courſe moſt effectually ſucceed in perſuading them of its rectitude and appeaſing their anger, is removed, and one whom they declare they have never heard of, is ſent to ſupplant him—Is not this adding fuel to the flame? Is it not calculated to excite into deſtructive activity thoſe angry paſſions which are at preſent but very ſlightly concealed?

Callender again.—This Callender is conſtantly amuſing himſelf with the fears of his quondam friends and aſſociates. While we cannot help ſmiling at the curious ſituation of theſe gentry, we cannot but almoſt condemn the miſchievouſneſs of diſpoſition which can ſport at ſuch a rate with their alarms. In his laſt Recorder C. tells us he has "a chaos of republican correſpondence and other political curioſities," and that "*the bottom of the cheſt would indeed preſent an intereſting exhibition to the federaliſts.*" I wonder now what he can have there ſo intereſting—Do you think you could tell, Mr. Preſident Jefferſon? or you Mr. Secretary Madiſon? As to Mr. Senator-General Stevens Thompſon Maſon, I dare ſwear he could not gueſs for his life what it can be—not the whole of it. Bleſs me! Farmer Giles, too?—Pſhaw! I ſhould hope Callender could never have been at any moment ſo entirely off his guard as to receive Giles to his intimacy and confidence for a ſingle day, and therefore I don't believe Giles knows much more of the contents than what he furniſhed himſelf—But after all, take the above group together, I ſhould not be afraid, if I was given to betting, to bet a ſecond hand quid of tobacco againſt all the integrity of Farmer Giles, though I know the bet would be an unequal one, that, take theſe gentlemen all together, and throw in Tench Coxe and Dallas, (Gallatin's out of the queſtion, becauſe he never could write Engliſh:) I ſay I'd bet large odds, that, take the above ſix gentlemen together, they can tell to a letter all Callender has got in his box.—We ſhall ſee one of theſe days, ſo let the reader remember this.

French Complaiſance.—We are juſt informed that yeſterday afternoon, one of the French frigates for ſome particular reaſon, took occaſion to diſplay at the mizen-maſt, the ſeveral national flags ſhe had on board, and that ſhe very politely placed the American flag below the whole, being 8 or 10 in number. This degradation of our flag in our own harbour, by a nation at peace with us, muſt afford a pleaſant ſpectacle to the eyes of our citizens.

A conjecture was expreſſed by a gentleman who witneſſed this *ſorry ſight* that it was in conſequence of an order ſaid to have been iſſued by the mayor, and if report be true, very properly iſſued, ſuſpending for the preſent, all future intercourſe between one of the frigates with diſeaſe on board, and the city. We hope however there is no occaſion for this ſurmiſe, for the thing would then aſſume unequivocally, the ſhape of inſolence altogether inſufferable.

P. S. Since the above went to preſs we are aſſured no ſuch order has iſſued; it has only been talked of.

Mr. Wolcott's addreſs.—We have juſt received "An addreſs to the people of the United States, on the report of a committee of the houſe of repreſentatives, appointed to examine and report, whether monies drawn from the treaſury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the ſame have been regularly accounted for, which report was preſented on the 29th of April, 1802, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, late ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States." We have not had time to peruſe this intereſting pamphlet, but it ſhall be an object of our early attention, and the public will be preſented in this paper, either with it at large or with large extracts from it, accompanied with ſuch remarks as ſhall give a ſatisfactory underſtanding of its contents. In the interim, we venture to predict that the federaliſts will have good cauſe to pride themſelves on the able and candid defence it will afford againſt the unprecedented and utterly unjuſtifiable attack of the inveſtigating committee, upon the talents and integrity of the principal officers of our former adminiſtrations.

United States' Bank Stock.—The unfortunate diſpoſition, by Mr. Gallatin, of the Bank Stock of the United States, is a ſubject known, in general terms, to almoſt every body; but we have not yet been able to find any gentleman poſſeſſed of information ſufficiently preciſe and particular to enable us to lay the affair before the public. That it was intended by Mr. Gallatin to be kept for the preſent an impenetrable ſecret is pretty well aſcertained, and perhaps he has ſo far ſucceeded as to confine the particulars to himſelf and the perſons immediately concerned in the purchaſe; yet we cannot but hope, that accurate information may in ſome manner be obtained; any perſon poſſeſſed of ſuch, would command our beſt acknowledgments, and we truſt, render an acceptable ſervice to the public, by communicating in any manner he may think proper, to the editor.

From the Ontario Gazette of Auguſt 10.

At a Council at the Court Houſe, in Canandaigua, the third day of Auguſt. 1082.

Preſent—The principal Chiefs and Sachems of the Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga Indians; and a number of the principal inhabitants of the town of Canandaigua

Red Jacket, the principal ſpeaker of the Seneca nation, ſpoke as follows:

Brothers,

OPEN your ears and give your attention. This day is appointed by the Great Spirit to meet our friends at this place. During the many years we have lived together in this country, good will and harmony has ſubſiſted among us.

Brothers—We have now come forward upon an unhappy occaſion;—We cannot find words to expreſs our feelings upon it. One of our people has murdered one of your people; ſo it has been ordered by the Great Spirit who controuls all events. This has been done; we cannot help it. At firſt view it would ſeem, to have the effect of putting an end to our friendſhip; but let us reflect, and put our minds together. Can't we point our meaſures whereby our peace and harmony may ſtill be preſerved? We have come forward to this place, where we have always had a ſuperintendant and friend to receive us, and to make known to him ſuch grievances as lay upon our minds; but now we have none; and we have no guardian—no protector—no one is now authoriſed to receive us.

Brothers—We therefore now call upon you to take our ſpeech in writing, and forward our ideas to the Preſident of the United States.

Brothers—Let us look back to our former ſituation "While you were under the government of Great Britain, Sir William Johnſton was our Superintendant, appointed by the King. He had power to ſettle offences of this kind among all the Indian nations, without adverting to the laws. But under the Britiſh government you were uneaſy—you wanted to change it for a better. General Waſhington went forward as your leader. From his exertions you gained your independence. Immediately a treaty was made between the United States and the Six Nations, whereby a method was pointed out of redreſſing ſuch an accident as the preſent. Several ſuch accidents did happen wherein we were the ſufferers. We now crave the ſame privilege in making reſtitution to you that you adopted towards us in a ſimilar ſituation.

Brothers—At the cloſe of our treaty at Philadelphia, General Waſhington told us that we had formed a chain of friendſhip which was bright; he hoped it would continue ſo on our part; That the United States would be equally willing to brighten it, if ruſted by any means. A number of murders have been committed on our people—We ſhall only mention the laſt of them. About two years ago, a few of our Warriors were amuſing themſelves in the woods, to the weſtward of Fort Pitt; two white men, coolly and deliberately, took their rifles, travelled nearly three miles, to our encamptment, fired upon the Indians, killed two men, and wounded two children. We then were the party injured. What did we do? We flew to the treaty and thereby obtained redreſs perfectly ſatisfactory to us, and we hope agreeable to you. This was done a ſhort time before Preſident Adams went out of office: complete peace and harmony was reſtored. We now want the ſame method of redreſs to be purſued.

Brothers—How did the preſent accident take place? Did our Warriors go from home cool and ſober, and commit murder on you? No. Our brother was in liquor, and a quarrel enſued, in which the unhappy accident happened. We would not excuſe him on account of his being in liquor; but ſuch a thing was far from his intention in his ſober moment. We are all extremely grived at it, and are willing to come forward and have it ſettled, as crimes of the ſame nature have been heretofore done.

Brothers—Since this accident has taken place, we have been informed, that by the laws of this ſtate, if a murder is committed within it, the murderer muſt be tried by the laws of this ſtate, and puniſhed with death.

Brothers—When were ſuch laws explained to us? Did we ever make a treaty with the ſtate of New York, and agree to conform to its laws? No. We are independent of the ſtate of New York.—It is the will of the Great Spirit to create us different in colour; We have different laws, habits and cuſtoms from the white people. We will never conſent that the government of this ſtate ſhall try our brother. We appeal to the government of the United States.

Brothers—Under the cuſtoms and habits of our forefathers, we were a happy people; we had laws of our own, they were dear to us. The whites came among us and introduced their cuſtoms; they introduced liquor among us, which our forefathers always told us would prove our ruin.

Brothers—In conſequence of the introduction of liquor among us, numbers of our people were killed. A council was held to conſider of a remedy, at which it was agreed by us, that no private revenge ſhould take place for any ſuch murder—that it was decreed by the Great Spirit, and that a Council ſhould be called, to conſider of redreſs to the friends of the deceaſed.

Brothers—The preſident of the United States is called a Great Man, poſſeſſing great power—he may do what he pleaſes—he may turn men out of office—men who held their offices long before he held his. If he can do theſe things, can he not even controul the laws of this ſtate? Can he not appoint a Commiſſioner to come forward to our country, and ſettle the preſent difference, as we on our part, have heretofore often done to him, upon a ſimilar occaſion.

We now call upon you Brothers, to repreſent theſe things to the Preſident and we truſt that he will not refuſe our requeſt, of ſending a Commiſſioner to us, with powers to ſettle the preſent difference. The conſequences of a refuſal may be ſerious. We are determined that our Brother ſhall not be tried by the laws of the ſtate of New York. Their laws make no difference between a crime committed in liquor, and one committed coolly and deliberately. Our laws are different, as we have before ſtated. If tried here, our Brother muſt be hanged. We cannot ſubmit to that—Has a murder been committed upon our people, when was it puniſhed with death?

Brothers—We have now finiſhed what we had to ſay upon the ſubject of the murder. We wiſh to addreſs you upon another and to have our ideas communicated to the Preſident upon it alſo.

Brothers—It was underſtood at the treaty concluded by Col. Pickering that our ſuperintendant ſhould reſide in the town of Canandaigua, and for every good reaſon; The ſituation is the moſt central to the ſix Nations; and by ſubſequent treaties between the State of New-York and the Indians there are ſtill ſtronger reaſons why he ſhould reſide here, principally on account of the annuities being ſtipulated to be paid to our ſuperintendant at this place. Theſe treaties are ſacred. If their ſuperintendant reſides elſewhere, the ſtate may object to ſending their money to him at a greater diſtance. We would therefere wiſh our ſuperintendant to reſide here at all events.

Brothers—With regard to the appointment of our preſent ſuperintendant, we look upon ourſelves as much neglected and injured. When general Chapin and captain Chapin were appointed, our wiſhes were conſulted upon the occaſion, and we moſt cordially agreed to the appointments.—Captain Chapin has been turned out, however, within theſe few days. We do not underſtand that any neglect of duty has been alledged againſt him. We are told it is becauſe he differs from the preſident in his ſentiments on government matters. He has always been perfectly ſatisfactory to us, and had we known of the intention, we ſhould moſt cordially have united in a petition to the preſident to continue him in office. We feel ourſelves injured—we have nobody to look to—nobody to liſten to our complaints—none to reconcile any differences among us. We are like a young family without a Father.

Brothers—We underſtand that the preſident has appointed a ſuperintendant who is altogether unknown to us, and who is unacquainted with Indian affairs, we know him not in our country. Had we been conſulted upon the ſubject, we might have named ſome one reſiding in this country who was well known to us. Perhaps we might have agreed upon Mr. Oliver Phelps, whoſe politics, coinciding with thoſe of the Preſident, might have recommended him to the office.

Brothers—We cannot conclude without again urging you to make known all theſe our ſentiments to the Preſident.

Since the above ſpeech was delivered, there has been two other meetings between the inhabitants of this place and the Indians, principally for the purpoſe of inducing them peaceably to deliver up the offender to gaol, under the event of the application to the Preſident ſhall be known—although with great reluctance, they at laſt conſented to give him up.

At theſe ſubſequent meetings, they ſtill continued to inſiſt, in long ſpeeches, upon their entire independence of the ſtate of New-York, and declared their intention of going immediately to Albany to have a conference with the Governor, as well upon that ſubject, as relative to the ſale of their lands on Niagara river, about which they have been in negociation for ſome time paſt.

It is their intention to remain in Albany until a communication, which they have requeſted the Preſident to make to the Governor upon the ſubject, ſhall be received there; that their minds which at preſent are much agitated, may be ſet at reſt as ſpeedily as poſſible.

From the N. Y. Evening Poſt.

The policy of giving to this country a ſpirit of agriculture above that of Maritime Commerce, is of that ſhort ſighted kind which will ever diſtinguiſh men, who are too refined for the inveſtigation of truth; and too philoſophical for the druggery of arithmetical calculation: A late writer on the policy of eſtabliſhing a permanent Navy in the United States, ſpeaks thus emphatically on the ſubject: "In vain will you compare the barrenneſs of a rocky ſoil and the rigour of a northern clime, with the fertilty of the milder regions of the weſt. In vain, will you bid the fiſherman of Nantucket to quit his inclement ſkies and his precarious employments, to ſeek an eaſier ſubſiſtence on the banks of the Ohio or the ſhores of Ontario. Graſping his harpoon from the helm of his veſſel, he points to his native rocks, and exclaims, with the ardour of patriotiſm, there are my treaſures—this is my delight."

"When we relinquiſh our navigation, fellow citizens, we ſhall virtually relinquiſh our independence. We ſhall ſurrender to the moſt powerful nation of Europe a monopoly of our productions, and inveſt it with the dangerous privilege of controuling our induſtry, and commanding our reſources. The navigation which we ſurrender will become a firebrand of diſcord. Avarice will endeavour to graſp it as a ſource of opulence, ambition as an engine of power. In the luſt of rivalſhip, each ſtate will endeavour to exclude her competitor from the American market. To effect this purpoſe, commercial wars will be waged. The command of the ocean being the object of the conteſt, it muſt be decided by naval ſuperiority. Should the weaker ſtate attempt an ineffectual ſtruggle, her enemy will line our coaſt with his ſhips. Stationed at the legal diſtance from the mouths of our bays and harbours, they will intercept every hoſtile flag which ſhall dare to appear. In vain do we proclaim to the world that our ports are open to the commerce of every land; our numerous rivers, our capacious bays, our wants, which you have the means of gratifying, invite you to bring hither the produce of your induſtry. All acceſs to our harbours is cut off by a barrier erected beyond our juriſdiction, not under our controul. Thus has a ſingle nation the exerciſe of the lawful rights of war, and without affording us even a ſhadow for complaint, limited us in our ſupplies to what it can itſelf furniſh, and contracted the demand for our commodities to the narrow extent of itsown wants. It reſts with the ſtate become our carrier to ſtampt what value it pleaſes on the motives of our induſtry, or our induſtry itſelf."

A REMONSTRANCE

WILL be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, by the Free-Holders of the Congreſſional Diſtrict repreſented by JOHN STRATTON, Eſq.—complaining of the addition made to ſaid diſtrict, by an act of the laſt general aſſembly.

Auguſt 24, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-Houſe, and two acres of excellent Ground, well enclоſed, in a very handſome ſituation and very healthy.—Convenient for a boarding houſe or a private family, as it lies on the main ſtreet, near William and Mary College. For terms apply to

E. D. CHEMINANT.

Williamſburg, Sept. 1, 1802. (6t)

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Wincheſter, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 835 acres. Chatten's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's-line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3091 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclоſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers,

Samuel Waſhington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington,
Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington,
Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis,
Mount Waſhington,
Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. epif.

CONTINUATION OF

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Translated for the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The general in chief of the army of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, confidering that by the effect of the revolution and of an extraordinary war, abufes fubverfive of the fafety and profperity of a colony were introduced into the names and things of this country; confidering that colonies are nothing more than eftablifhments formed by Europeans, who have brought negroes thither as the only individuals fuited to the cultivation of the countries; that between thefe two fundamental claffes of coloniſts and their negroes, breeds of a mixed blood have iſſued, always diſtinct from the whites, who have formed the eſtablifhments; confidering that the latter only are the indigenous of the French nation and ought to exercife the prerogatives; confidering the favors granted by the mother country, by weakening the eſſential principles of thefe eſtabliſhments, have only ſerved to pervert all the elements of their exiſtence, and to bring about progreſſively that general conſpiracy which has burſt forth in this colony againſt the whites and the troops ſent under the orders of the general by the conſular government, whilſt the other colonies (in ſubmitting to a domeſtic and paternal government) preſent a picture of the eaſe and affluence of all claſſes of men in contraſt with the vagabondage, lazineſs, miſery, and all the evils with which this colony has been oppreſſed, and particularly the blacks abandoned to themſelves; inſomuch that national juſtice and humanity, as well as policy, require the reſtoration of the true principles on which reſt the ſecurity and the ſucceſs of the eſtabliſhments formed by the French in this colony, at the ſame time that government will proſcribe with ardour the abuſes and exceſſes which formerly manifeſted themſelves, and which might again make their appearance,

Decrees as follows:

Art. I. Until it be otherwiſe ordered, the title of *French Citizen* ſhall be borne throcgh this colony and its dependencies by none but the whites. No other individual can aſſume that title, nor exerciſe the functions and offices which are attached to it. The whites only, who have been inſcribed in the national guard from the age of 15 until that of 55, ſhall have the right to wear the uniform and to have arms for their uſe. Thoſe who ſhould not be inſcribed therein cannot enjoy the ſame right, and ſhall be denounced in caſe of contravention to the general in chief, who will determine in regard to them the penalty incurred, according as the caſe may be.

II. All individuals other than the whites who ſhall not have ſold or diſpoſed of their arms in behalf of citizens inſcribed in the national guard, within five days from the publication of theſe preſents, ſhall be obliged to make a depoſit of them, viz, in the towns to the commandants of the place, and in the other communes to the commiſſaries of the government, who will each of them enter the ſame on a regiſter, a duplicate of which ſhall be ſent to the general in chief. After that period there will be domiciliary viſits, and every one convicted of having kept back or ſecreted arms, in whatever place it may be, ſhall be brought before the military commiſſion to be tried as accomplices of rebellion.

III. All the functions of the municipalities are ſuſpended, and ſhall be concentrated in the commiſſaries of the government of each commune, under the general inſpection of the ſuperior commiſſary.

IV. All men of color and blacks who are not bearers of a legal act of exemption from all actual ſervice, ſhall be bound within twenty four hours for the cities and within five days for the country and boroughs, to be bound for the communes in which they may be, in order to return on the plantations to which they belonged before the war, except thoſe who have ſerved honorably in the army of the line, and on the fate of whom the general in chief will decide according to the report of the ſuperior commiſſary.

The diſpoſition of the preſent article is general, and ſhall take effect notwithſtanding all decrees, regulations, orders or authoriſations contrary thereto, with the exception ſpecified in the 6th article.

V. To that effect paſſports will be delivered to them by the commiſſaries of government who will aſſign to them the route by which they are to travel to their reſpective plantations, where the general grants them their pardon, whatever may have been the motive of their abſence.

VI. All thoſe, however, who have been hired with the domains denominated *national*, and to which they are conſidered as belonging, are to be maintained thereon until the cancelling or expiration of the leaſe.

VII. All thoſe who ſhall not have arrived upon the plantation to which they reſpectively belong, within five days from the publication of the preſent decree, ſhall be conſidered as accomplices of rebellion.

At the expiration of that period the civil and military authorities ſhall cauſe ſtrict enquiries and the moſt vigorous meaſures to be adopted; in caſe of reſiſtance, or of flight, the offenders may be taken dead or alive. Thoſe who ſhall be apprehended after the expiration of the term of forgiveneſs, and accuſed of ſome direct act of rebellion, ſhall be brought before the military commiſſion, or be detained in priſon till claimed by their owner, ſupported by the authority of the commiſſary of government from the place where they are incarcerated; and ſhall ſuffer in entering it ſuch correction as the commiſſary may think proper to inflict.

VIII. All individuals whoſe reſpective plantations, (to which they uſed to belong before the war) are out of the colony, ſhall be bound under the penalties expreſſed in Art. 7th, to appear in twenty four hours before the commiſſary of government at the commune at which they may find themſelves, in order to be added to the *depot* fixed in the town of Baſſetrerre, and be diſtributed as the general in chief may direct, according to the report of the ſuperior commiſſary.

IX. All individua's, who have come ſince the retaking of the country fro n the Engliſh, and who may be the bearers of a legal act of freedom, ſhall be bound to appear within five days from the publication of theſe preſents before the commiſſary of government, to have a certificate delivered to them for the purpoſe of returning into the country they formerly inhabited, or any where elſe; peace having rendered the communications and reſidences free in all the dependencies of the republic. The delinquents ſhall be purſued and incarcerated, to be given up at the diſpoſal of the general in chief.

X. Thoſe who ſhould favor the offenders in oppoſition to the different diſpoſitions eſtabliſhed above, by harboring or lending them any aſſiſtance whatever, ſhall be ſubjected to the ſame penalties as themſelves; and if white perſons, they ſhall be arreſted and ſent under a ſufficient eſcort to the general in chief, who will impoſe ſuch a fine as the caſe may require; or they ſhall be ſent back to the military commiſſion to be puniſhed according to the magnitude of the offence; more eſpecially if there ſhould be a plot of brigands, without prejudice to the indemnities in favor of the owners, agreeably to the method herein after declared, with regard to defaulters.

XI. In future, every defaulter above the age of 14, ſhall be puniſhed for the firſt offence with one year in irons and the correctional diſcipline upon the plantation to which he is attached; the ſecond offence ſhall be puniſhed with five years in irons, beſides the correctional diſcipline; and in caſe of relapſe, he ſhall be given up to the military commiſſion, or to the tribunal ſpecially eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe; which will apply to him the penalties decreed againſt brigands and public plunderers. In all caſes, the defaulter who ſhall be met in arms, ſhall be judged according to theſe latter diſpoſitions.

XII. Every inhabitant has the private police of his plantation, and may inflict the penalties ſpecified in the preceding article, as well as the puniſhment of the dungeon, under the inſpection of the commiſſary of government, who is bound to repreſs, impeach, and proſecute on his own reſponſibility, all abuſes and exceſſes which may be committed on the part of any inhabitant. This diſpoſition is ſpecially confided to the zeal and the juſtice of the ſuperior commiſſary.

XIII. The owners ſhall be bound to inform of their defaulters, within twenty four hours after their abſence, to the commiſſary of government (who will enter ſaid declarations in a ſeparated regiſter) under the penalty of being deprived of all indemnity which will then accrue to the benefit of the treaſury, and even of the owner's rights to ſaid defaulter, if the latter be arreſted after ten days abſence, without ſuch declaration having been made.

XIV. Every citizen in the cities, boroughs and the country, who in contempt of the preſent decree ſhall continue to keep or ſhall hereafter be found to have working for his benefit on his plantation or at his ſervice, one or more individuals not belonging to it, without the expreſs permiſſion of the true owner, or without leave from the commiſſary of government of the commune where he reſides, who ſhould have acknowledged his ſtate of freedom, ſhall be conſidered a ſecreter of defaulters.

XV. Every ſecreter or favourer of defalcation ſhall be condemned to pay within twenty four hours, at the ſuit of the commiſſary of government where the offence may have been committed, a fine of two hundred dollars for each of the defaulters deſignated in article XIV: And if he poſſeſſes not ſufficient to diſcharge the fine, he ſhall be puniſhed with one year's impriſonment. The fine for a repetition of the offence will be four hundred dollars for each defaulter, beſides one year's impriſonment; in caſe of inſolvency, he ſhall be baniſhed from the colony for ten years—and for the third offence, his property ſhall be confiſcated and he ſhall be baniſhed for the term of his life. In all caſes there ſhall be deducted from the ſaid pecuniary penalties, the indemnity due to the owner of the defaulters at the rate of one dollar per day, from the date of the declaration which ſhall have been made, according to article XIII.

XVI. Every black individual or of colour, belonging to ſome plantation, who ſhall be an accomplice or favorer of defalcation, ſhall undergo the ſame penalties as are pronounced againſt the defaulters.

XVII. All proprietors, tenants, and other private citizens in the towns, as well as in the boroughs and country, are bound, under the ſame penalties as the concealers of defaulters, to declare, within ten days after the publication of theſe preſents to the commiſſary of government in the vicinity of their reſidence, all the new blacks made priſoners during the war and who have been put or have got into their poſſeſſion, either preſent or not, that the ſaid commiſſaries may make out a nominative ſtatement, which they will forward to the ſuperior commiſſary, charged to report the ſame to the general in chief, who will adopt ſuch meaſures as to him may appear neceſſary. The ſaid ſtatement ſhall mention the habitation on which the individual in queſtion is placed, the name of the proprietor or tenant at the ſervice of whom he is and all circumſtances or obſervations which are known concerning ſaid individual. The individual of that claſs who ſhall be found defaulter, unleſs he be within the exception of the article VI, ſhall be reputed a ſtray, and ſent immedietely to the commiſſary of government at Baſſeterre, who will cauſe him to be put into the depot-general of the chief of ſaid city, giving advice of the name to the ſuperior commiſſary, who will report as above.

XVIII. In order to repreſs the abuſes and treacheries which exiſted in regard to the impoſitions of the tax of one fourth allowed to cultivators on the incomes, and ſubſtituting thereto an order of things more conformable to humanity, from the twentieth of Thermidor next (8 Auguſt, 1802) excluſively, the payment of one fourth is aboliſhed. All accounts ſhall, however be regulated and ſettled to that epoch by the commiſſaries of government, who ſhall be obliged to forward the ſtatement, within the month, to the ſuperior commiſſary, mentioning the payment, in order that the general in chief may take ſuch meaſures as may be required if the ſame ſhould not have been effected; except reſpecting the habitations which may have been burnt, wholly or in part, in the late events, which are fully diſcharged from ſaid payments.

From the twentieth of Thermidor next (8th Auguſt) incluſively, the working time of the cultivators and other individuals attached to manufactories, ſhall be divided into weeks; Sundays ſhall be the days of reſt. The general in chief is about taking meaſures to re-eſtabliſh the exerciſe of worſhip, throughout the colony, in the like manner as it has been done in France.

From the ſame period, the inhabitants ſhall be obliged to feed and clothe the individuals attached to their habitants. viz:

For cloathing, two ſuits a year, of tow cloth, at the pleaſure of the owners; for food, to each of the individuals from the age of ten years, and upwards, two pounds of meat or three pounds of cod fiſh, two pots manioque flour, or an equivalent in other proviſions, for one week; and the half only of the ſaid proviſions to all children from the time of their being weaned to the age of ten.—The inhabitants ſhall be bound to preſerve at all times a certain quantity of land ſufficient for raiſing the neceſſaries of life, which ſhall not be leſs than five ſquares per fifty heads of working negroes.—They ſhall likewiſe be bound to have a ſeparate hoſpital, wherein the ſick and infirm ſhall be taken care of, fed, and provided with medicines at their own expence, and with an health officer, in the commune where there are any.—The diſpoſitions of the preſent article are ſpecially recommended to the inſpection and the humanity of the commiſſaries of government under the particular direction of the ſuperior commiſſary.

XIX. The meaſures preſcribed by preceding decrees of the general in chief, are maintained in every thing not contrary to the preſent, which ſhall be printed, read, publiſhed, regiſtered and poſted up wherever it may be neceſſary.

Done at Head Quarters Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, the 28th Meſſidor, of the year 10 of the French Republic, (17th July, 1802.)

(Signed) RICHEPANCE.

BOSTON, September 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

On Saturday the JOHN ADAMS, Capt. WOOD, arrived here from *Liverpool*; and brought *London* papers to the 17th *July*. Although they are many days later than before received, they do not furniſh any event of importance.

HOSTILLITIES in the North-Eaſt of Europe are talked of;—and Turkey, it is ſaid, is to be divided between Ruſſia, Auſtria, France and Pruſſia. The late interview between the Emperor of Ruſſia and King of Pruſſia, at Memel, is reported to have had this diviſion for its object—"When kings meet" ſays a writer "it is generally for ſomething more than ceremony." Though we have not heard of the commencement of actual war in any quarter, we ſee that Ruſſia is extending its empire towards Aſia. In April laſt the officers of that nation took poſſeſſion of the beautiful province of Georgia, ſituated between the Caſpian and Black Seas, and on the 23d of that month, all the Georgian officers, &c. took the oath of allegiance to the Emperor of Ruſſia, at Taflis. The rebellion of Paſſwan Oglou arreſts the whole attention of the Ottoman Porte.

The queſtion, ſhall Buonapaate be conſul for life? has been decided in the affirmative throughout France. In the interior the votes have been numerous. In one department (Roer) wherein the votes were 89 099, no leſs than 85,050 voted in the affirmative on the queſtion.—The votes in Paris have exceeded 60,000, of which only 80 have been in the negative. In the department of the Seine and Oiſe, there were 27,482 affirmatives to 27 negatives. At Aix-la-Chapelle the Ladies inſiſted on having their affirmation recorded, and tranſmitted to government. The votes for his naming his ſucceſſor are alſo numerous. It was reported, that Buonaparte's inauguration was to have taken place the 14th July; but our London papers of the 17th make no mention of the event.—On that day there was a grand review, and other exhibitions of feſtivity. All the military of France appear devoted to the Premier Conſul; and he rewards their attachment by ſelections from them to fill all important and lucrative offices. The Legion of honor—againſt which ſo much has been ſaid and written—has been organized.—Of its chiefs is General Cellermann. Touiſſaint, and family, had arrived in France from St. Domingo.

Agreeably to the treaty of Amiens, the French have evacuated the kingdom of Naples.

The Engliſh papers are almoſt excluſively filled with accounts of a general election then taking place. The parliament was diſſolved the 29th June; and writs for electing a new Parliament were immediately iſſued. The uſual ſcenes of intemperance and confuſion occurred in all the great towns. All the leading men, of both parties, have been re-elected. Mr. Fox and Lord Gardner have been choſen in Weſtminſter. Mr. Pitt has been returned by the Cambridge Univerſity. Grey, Sheridan, Wyndham, Tarleton, Wilberforce, Tierney, &c. &c. have all been returned. Meſſrs. Curtis, Coomes, Anderſon and Price, repreſent London. There will not be any material variation in the ſtrength of parties. Previous to the diſſolution, the Parliament was occupied in fixing the peace eſtabliſhment. The Navy has been eſſentially reduced; and of the army 65,184 have been diſbanded; which, with other reductions in the department, Mr. Addington ſtated, would make a ſaving of 7,000,000l.—A ſtrong eſtabliſhment was nevertheleſs to be kept up—"to ſhew," as a member expreſſed it, "a bold and ſteady front to the adamantine Republic of France." Commercial arrangements between Great-Britain and France were on the tapis; though the merchants of Bordeaux, Marſeilles and Lyons have remonſtrated againſt them. It had been rumored, that on the meeting of the new Parliament Mr. Pitt would reſume the helm; and the French Moniteur ſtyles him the ſkilful financier.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1802.

We have received our regular files of London and Liverpool Papers by the ſhip Atlantic and the Britiſh Packet: but they reach only to the 13th July, and contain no news which have not been anticipated via Boſton. One reſpectable houſe in Liverpool, by whom the annexed Prices Currant are forwarded, inform that the Countervaling Duty in American veſſels is expected to be immediately taken off. The duties on American ſhips, and goods imported therein will then be the ſame as in Britiſh bottoms. At preſent, the duty is 1s. 6d. ſterling per cwt. in favor of the latter.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Mr. HUDSON, who came paſſenger in the ſhip Columbus, which arrived at Boſton on Monday in 45 days from Cadiz, informs that the news of the poſtponement of the war between the Moors and the United States, was not credited at that place, as the Conſul had received no intimation to that effect; and the U. S. ſchr. Enterprize, capt. STERRETT, arrived at that place July 15, ſeveral days after the news had been current, for the purpoſe of taking under convoy American veſſels bound into the Straights to protect them againſt the Moors. The Enterprize was only two days from Gibraltar.—Capt. STERRETT mentioned that there were two ſhips fitting out at Saffia, a Mooriſh port in the Atlantic; and two launches at Tetuan, but cannot ſail till they receive their ſweeps from Tangiers, and it is difficult to get a veſſel to bring them. The Moors had an agent at Gibraltar to purchaſe powder and balls, *ib.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

There appeared in the Examiner of the 1ſt inſt. a paragraph, from which the ſubjoined is an Extract, which you are requeſted to copy into your paper of Saturday next, together with the Affidavit of Henry Pace and James T. Callender, publiſhed in the Recorder of yeſterday. The object of this publication is to ſhew that the Editor of the Examiner has been deceived in the information given him.

September 9th, 1802.

From the EXAMINER.

EXTRACT.

"It is ſaid that a certain great man, whom the author of *the Proſpect* has often deſignated as "GENERAL BARBACUE,"* has been ſeen at the office of the R——rder. There is ſome perſon *behind* the curtain, who directs the operations of the Recorder. And the influence of this perſonage is connected with the influence of another perſonage at New-York. The Recorder ſtarts a falſehood or a calumny, and the New-York Evening Poſt echoes it back with comments—notes additional, critical and explanatory,—of the editor's baſeneſs and ſtupidity. This New-York paper is known to be under the patronage of Alexander Hamilton."

* *When Gen. Marſhall was a candidate for congreſs, the ſovereign people of his diſtrict were frequently entertained with barbacues.*

From the RECORDER.

City of Richmond, ſc.

This day came before me John Foſter, mayor of the city aforeſaid, Henry Pace and James Thomſon Callender, editors and printers of the paper which is publiſhed in this city, called the Recorder, and of their own free will and accord, declare upon the Holy Evangeliſts and before Almighty God, that Henry Banks, Eſq. of the city aforeſaid, is not nor ever was directly or indirectly concerned in the aforeſaid paper, or ever propoſed to take a ſhare in it, that he has no right or power or ever had to controul or direct the publications which appear in that paper.

That the ſaid Banks never uſed any expreſſions or conduct which were calculated to produce or promote the controverſy, between the editors of the Recorder, and the editors of the examiner, ſo far from it, that, he did, before the controverſy took place, caution theſe affirmants againſt a controverſy, and has frequently ſince uſed arguments and perſuaſions with the affirmants to put an end to it, or if that could not be done, to confine it to ſubjects of a public or political nature. The ſaid James T. Callender alſo declares that he is perſuaded that the ſaid Henry Banks called frequently at the office of the Recorder for no other purpoſe. And that the ſaid Banks has prevailed upon him to forbear upon ſeveral occaſions, when otherwiſe, acrimonious articles would have appeared in the Recorder, which by his perſuaſion were ſuppreſſed.

Theſe affirmants do not believe that the ſaid Banks ever called at the office of the Recorder more than twice in one day, and that happened for the purpoſe of examining the proof ſheets of his own writings under the head of the Virginian Correſpondent, writings which every one who has read will admit contain no perſonal attacks.

The ſaid affirmants further declare that the hon. John Marſhall, chief judge of the ſupreme court of the United States, ſo far as they know, was never at the office of the Recorder; he is not a ſubſcriber to the paper, has never furniſhed an article for publication in the Recorder, has never had any converſation, intercourſe or correſpondence with either of the editors, ſo far from it his perſon is not even known by them.—Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1802.

JOHN FOSTER, Mayor.

MARRIED—On Tueſday evening laſt, the Honorable WILLIAM WIRT, Eſq. Judge of the High Court of Chancery for Williamſburg Diſtrict, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs ELIZABETH WASHINGTON GAMBLE, daughter of Col. ROBERT GAMBLE, of this City, merchant.

ERRATUM.

In the Firſt Notice in the caſe of Edward Hyde, a Bankrupt, publiſhed in the firſt column of the firſt page of this day's paper, and 19th line of the advertiſement, inſtead of "Old Treaſury Office," read *Old Auditor's Office*. Alſo, in the caſe of Hooper and Tolet, Bankrupts, publiſhed in the fourth column of ſame page, inſtead of "Firſt Notice," read *Second Notice*, and in the 2nd line of the advertiſement, inſtead of "Old Treaſury," read *Old Auditor's Office*.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Benjamin Toler, advertiſed in the laſt page of this day's paper, to take place the 22d day of this month, is poſtponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be ſold, at the time and place mentioned in ſaid advertiſement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

WILL BE RUN FOR,

Over Mr. Edmund Taylor's Ground (Hanover) on Thurſday the laſt day of the preſent month,

A PURSE,

TWO MILE HEATS,

FREE for any horſe that never won a purſe or ſweepſtake; carrying weight for age agreeable to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules,

September 10, 10, 1802.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the neceſſary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the poſſeſſion of *Meſſrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Virginia, to wit:

At a Court of Quarterly Seſſion, held for Campbell County, the 9th day of Auguſt, 1802,

William Dabbs, jun. *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

James Patillo, Nathaniel Depriеſt, Mary Depriеſt, Charles Depriеſt, Stephen Johns, and Sally his wife, late Sally Depriеſt; —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Depriеſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Depriеſt; Bunyon Depriеſt, Samuel Depriеſt, Auſtin Depriеſt, and Patty Depriеſt, heirs of John Depriеſt, ſen. deceaſed, *Defendants.* } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants James Patillo, Nathaniel Depriеſt, Mary Depriеſt, —— Thorp, and Lucy his wife, formerly Lucy Depriеſt; Charles Thorp, and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Depriеſt; Bunyon Depriеſt, Samuel Depriеſt, Auſtin Depriеſt and Patty Depriеſt, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the ſecond Monday in November next, and anſwer the plaintiff's action; that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the Virginia Gazettes for eight weeks ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the Courthouſe of the ſaid county two ſeveral court days.

A Copy—Teſte,

JOHN ALEXANDER, D. C. C. C.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

Two Farms,

ABOUT 2 miles from York-Town, one containing from two to three hundred acres, at leaſt twenty of which are reclaimed meadow; the other contains one hundred and forty acres; on the former there is a valuable new GRIST MILL, and on each an excellent apple orchard.—Alſo the large two ſtory BRICK HOUSE and TENEMENT, in York-Town, formerly occupied by Col. Hugh Nelſon, with every convenient out houſe, moſt of them brick, and an extenſive garden. The dwelling houſe has five rooms below, and ſix on the ſecond floor, and excellent cellars and garret rooms.—Alſo a BRICK WAREHOUSE at the waterſide, and half of a BRICK STORE, contiguous to the dwelling houſe—Likewiſe a STABLE on a ſeperate lot, and ſome additional Lots lately purchaſed. The quantity of land in the farms and lots will be aſcertained before the ſale. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of different kinds will be ſold, if the dwelling houſe is diſpoſed of. The ſubſcriber has for ſale, alſo, a TRACT of L.A. bordering on the main road from Williamſburg to York, about five miles from the latter. This tract contains four hundred and thirty two acres, a conſiderable quantity of it meadow land.—The terms may be known on application to Mr. William Nelſon of Charles-City county, or to the ſubſcriber in York Town.

Judith Nelſon, *Executrix of Hugh Nelſon, deceaſed.*

July 30th, 1802. 1aw2ms.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promiſſory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the team, or ten quires, at 3/9 *per Quire.*

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Gooſe Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court-houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper; or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

Charles Copland, } Truſtees.
Charles Johnſton, }

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21ſt September next, will be ſold alſo for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, ſeveral valuable articles of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſuch as Mahogany Tables, Deſk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole ſtock of Horſes, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raiſe the ſum of two thouſand dollars, for the purpoſe of repairing the buildings of

Waſhington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once ſecond to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthineſs of ſituation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-eſtabliſhment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the beſt medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not ſo large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to thoſe who may purchaſe tickets. It is the promotion of an inſtitution ſo valuable to ſociety, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree thoſe who reſide near the place, and are conſequently more immediately intereſted. It is preſumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was juſtly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themſelves immediately purchaſe all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
1	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is propoſed by the above ſcheme, to raiſe 2000 dollars, by diſcount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the ſum deſired.

TICKETS are ſold by the truſtees, & the money received from time to time, is directed to be depoſited in the treaſury, for the uſe of the ſucceſsful adventurers, or of the purchaſers of ſuch tickets reſpectively, if any accident ſhould require a reimburſement.

Thomas Tinſley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardſon, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thouſand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Mr. ISAAC GREEN

SIR,

BE pleaſed to take notice that in purſuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thurſday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ſunſet of the ſame day, at the court houſe of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I ſhall proceed to take the depoſitions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a ſuit in chancery, depending in the court of the ſaid county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1ſt, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY, July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, againſt Iſaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this ſuit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depoſitions of his witneſſes, on publiſhing the time and place of taking ſuch depoſitions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and at the courthouſe door of this county.

A Copy 2ms

Teſte WYATT WALKER, C. C.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be ſold, by public ſale, in the Tontine Coffee Houſe, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thouſand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 200 miles South Eaſt of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and ſeveral riſing ſettlements: The ſoil generally good, well watered, and timber of various deſcriptions. Theſe Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be ſold at ſame time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thouſand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, ſtate of Kentucky—nearly the ſame diſtance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, diſtant from the latter only a few miles. The ſoil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the ſettled parts of Kentucky and oppoſite a Jerſey ſettlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, eſq. in 1785 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indiſputable.

As theſe Lands are to be diſpoſed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Maſterſon, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, eſquires, or Lewis Simond, eſq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

Armiſtead Anderſon,

Of the late firm of Auſtin & Anderſon,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in the

Commiſſion Line,

In the brick corner houſe, juſt below the Capitol, and nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All thoſe who may favour him with a preference, may reſt aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1ſt, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of Chriſtopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodſon Pleaſants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the U. States, paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt Chriſtopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodſon Pleaſants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleaſants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th inſtant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Wedneſday the 6th day of October, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of their certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Auguſt 20, 1802.

I am deſirous of Selling my

LAND,

In the County of Halifax,

LYING on Buckſkin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both ſides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco, and will be ſold entire, or in diviſions as may ſuit purchaſers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

Journeymen Wanted

SIX or eight Journeymen Shoe-Makers that are good workmen, will meet with conſtant employ and ready pay at the following wages:

For making Long Boots, Three Dollars; Half Ditto, Two & a Half Ditto; Shoes, One Ditto; by applying to

Jacob Harriſon,

Who has on hand, a large aſſortment of

Boots & Shoes,

For Sale on moderate terms.

Richmond, Auguſt 23d, 1802. tp3w

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two ſmall families. For terms in my abſence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

THE ſubſcriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, oppoſite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Proſſer and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He propoſes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and Diſtrict Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, Auguſt 24, 1802. ft

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Auſtin & Anderſon,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs; all thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin,

Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Freſh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Graſs, Burden Graſs, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Muſtard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variety of Gardan Seeds, with ſome blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glaſs Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, Auguſt 15, 1802.

Miſs Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education ſhe flatters herſelf has been ſuch as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Thoſe young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be inſtructed in the Engliſh and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other uſeful and polite accompliſhment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requiſite attention will be given them.

The moſt approved maſters for Muſic, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Perſons deſirous of being further informed of the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Meſſrs. Macmurdo & Fiſher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

THE ſale of the Lands whereon W. D. WADDILL reſides in the county of New-Kent, together with certain Negroes, which was intended to have taken place on the court day laſt held for that county, as publiſhed in this paper, under authority of the agreement of truſt therein mentioned, having been poſtponed by requeſt of the ſaid Waddill, until the next court day, this is to notify, that the ſale of the ſaid property, or ſo much thereof as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the debt, intereſt, &c. ſtipulated in ſaid agreement, will certainly be made at the Courthouſe of ſaid county on the 2d Thurſday in September next, it being court day, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money.

Auguſt 20, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers, at a diſſolution of a Co-partnerſhip in the year 1794, were and ſtill are poſſeſſed of the ſeveral tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to ſell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouſe, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the ſale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is ſold: it being the intention of the parties to cloſe their accounts, there will be no delay of the ſale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal inſtalments with intereſt from the day of ſale. The land itſelf will be taken as ſecurity for the payment of the three inſtalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

800 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the ſaid Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodſon;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Thoſe lands are generally in their native ſtate—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconſiderable. The ſoil may be claſſed in general as good farming land, with a ſufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increaſing in demand and price. The tranſportation to Richmond is eaſy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the moſt diſtant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe and wiſh to view the lands, will obtain a proper guide for the purpoſe, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchaſers be deſirous of a diviſion of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the ſales are to be paid to *David Roſs.*

David Roſs.

Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdſ.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Amherſt Court Houſe, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 20th day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Roſs complainant, againſt John Old defendant,

Two tracts of Land,

In ſaid county, belonging to ſaid Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or leſs; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Alſo all the right and title of the ſaid John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforeſaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the ſale, for the ſatisfaction of the purchaſers. The ſuit was advertiſed in February laſt, and the ſale poſtponed for particular reaſons, but will certainly be ſold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
JOHN WIATT,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commiſſioners.

Amherſt, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer